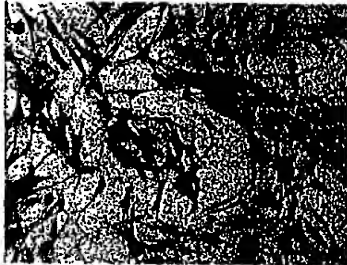






INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G01N 33/50, C12N 5/06	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/17116 (43) International Publication Date: 8 April 1999 (08.04.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB98/02908 (22) International Filing Date: 25 September 1998 (25.09.98) (30) Priority Data: 9720987.8 1 October 1997 (01.10.97) GB (71) Applicant: BIOCURE LIMITED [GB/GB]; Kettock Lodge, Campus Two, Aberdeen Science and Technology Park, Balgownie Drive, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen AB22 8GU (GB). (72) Inventors: GRANT, Eileen, Tennant; 133 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen AB15 5BD (GB). BELL, Graham, Thomas; 7 Market Square, Oldmeldrum, Inverurie AB51 0AA (GB). BLOOR, Stephen; 40 Harvest Drive, Whittle Le Woods, Chorley, Lancashire PR6 7QL (GB). (74) Agent: FITZPATRICKS; 4 West Regent Street, Glasgow G2 1RS (GB).		(81) Designated States: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, ID, IL, JP, KR, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, TR, YU, Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: A MULTICELLULAR <i>IN VITRO</i> ASSAY OF ANGIOGENESIS <div style="text-align: center;">    </div> (57) Abstract <p>A multicellular <i>in vitro</i> assay for modelling the combined stage of angiogenesis namely the proliferation, migration and differentiation stages of cell development, wherein the assay comprises providing a dual culture of endothelial cells together with another cell-type e.g. fibroblast exhibiting interaction therewith to display the combined stages of angiogenesis <i>in vitro</i>.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

A MULTICELLULAR *IN VITRO* ASSAY OF ANGIOGENESIS

This invention relates to an *in vitro* assay of
5 angiogenesis and in particular a multicellular *in vitro* assay
of angiogenesis.

Most populations of differentiated cells in vertebrates
are subject to turnover through cell death and renewal. Some
10 fully differentiated cells such as hepatocytes in the liver and
endothelial cells lining the blood vessels simply divide to
produce daughter cells of the same differentiated type. The
proliferation rate of such cells is controlled to maintain the
total number of cells. Thus if a large part of the liver is
15 destroyed then the remaining hepatocytes increase their
division rate in order to restore the loss.

Endothelial cells form a single cell layer that lines all
blood vessels and regulates exchanges between the blood stream
20 and the surrounding tissues. New blood vessels develop from
the walls of existing small vessels by the outgrowth of these
endothelial cells which have the capacity to form hollow
capillary tubes even when isolated in culture. *In vivo*,
damaged tissues and some tumours attract a blood supply by
25 secreting factors that stimulate nearby endothelial cells to
construct new capillary sprouts. Tumours that fail to attract
a blood supply are severely limited in their growth.

The process where new vessels originate as capillaries
30 which sprout from existing small vessels is called
angiogenesis. It can therefore be seen that angiogenesis plays
a major role in normal tissue development and repair and in the
progression of some pathological conditions.

35 Once the vascular system is fully developed, endothelial
cells of blood vessels normally remain quiescent with no new
vessel formation. If disease or injury occurs the formation of
new blood vessels can proceed normally, as in natural wound

healing, or be insufficient, as in chronic dermal ulcers, or there is deregulation of growth and an abnormal increase in vessel density ensues as in tumourogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, psoriasis and inflammation. Inhibition of inappropriate angiogenesis or enhancement of angiogenesis in non-healing wounds is therefore an extremely important target for drug discovery programmes. However, research in this area leading to new drug development has been hindered by the lack of *in vitro* models of angiogenesis.

10

Angiogenesis is an extremely complex process involving a wide range of growth factors, extracellular matrix molecules, enzymes and various cell types. Such a complexity of relationships has resulted in major difficulties in developing an *in vitro* assay which models the entire *in vivo* process. Angiogenesis can be subdivided into three phases: proliferation, migration and differentiation. Assays exist which model each of these phases separately. Simple *in vitro* tests measure changes in proliferation of a range of cell types and assess migration over basement membrane proteins. Current *in vitro* assay systems which depend on provision of a protein matrix effectively measure the ability of endothelial cells to differentiate.

25 Assay systems measuring differentiation involve the formation of cord like structures by endothelial cells. All such systems depend on supplying the cells with exogenous basement membrane proteins on which the cells migrate to form tubules. Cell migration occurs over relatively short time periods of 2-16 hours to give a three dimensional structure. In addition to the proteins, many of the systems require the provision of growth factors to produce acceptable tubule formation. The time scale over which tubules are formed provides an excellent test for inhibition of differentiation but is not so useful when testing for enhancement.

35

The assay systems described above come closest to modelling angiogenesis but none of them combine all three of the stages required for angiogenesis.

5 The object of the present invention is to obviate or mitigate the aforesaid disadvantages by providing an *in vitro* assay of angiogenesis which is dependent on all three stages of angiogenesis and can be used to examine both stimulation and inhibition of angiogenesis.

10

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis namely the proliferation, migration and differentiation stages of cell development,
15 wherein the assay comprises providing a dual culture of endothelial cells together with another cell-type exhibiting interaction therewith to display the combined stages of angiogenesis *in vitro*.

20 According to an aspect of the invention such an assay relies on use of a dual culture of fibroblasts and endothelial cells and requiring no additional growth factors other than in standard culture medium. It is postulated that the interaction of these cell types is dependent on cell signalling
25 mechanisms therebetween. The non-reliance on additional growth factors is remarkable and unanticipated considering past research on the subject.

According to another aspect of the present invention there
30 is provided a method of screening agents for promoting or inhibiting angiogenesis comprising cultivating a co-culture of endothelial cells together with another cell-type (preferably interstitial cells such as fibroblasts), exhibiting interaction therewith to display the combined stages of angiogenesis,
35 providing a plurality of test containers for same and presenting said agent in controlled amounts to said cultures and observing the containers to monitor angiogenesis. The screening method may be readily automated and angiogenesis may

be monitored by known automated counting techniques, image analysis or by spectrographic methods.

Preferably the assay comprises the steps of

5

(a) setting up growth containers suitable for sustaining dual cell cultures and having a suitable culture medium for sustaining at least growth of endothelial cells therein

10 (b) seeding a dual culture of human fibroblasts and human endothelial cells to obtain a pre-determined target ratio thereof

(c) incubating same without the provision of any exogenous
15 growth factors

(d) monitoring the progress of the cells from an initial proliferation phase until a confluent monolayer is produced.

20 (e) changing the culture medium at regular intervals throughout the proliferation, migration and differentiation stages of the cell development.

Preferably the fibroblasts are Human Adult Dermal
25 Fibroblasts and the endothelial cells are Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC).

The cell ratio in the dual culture of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts to Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC)
30 is preferably from about 2:1 to 8:1.

Advantageously the culture medium of the dual culture is changed every 48 hours.

35 According to another aspect of the invention there is provided an assay kit including a vessel provided with culture medium appropriate for sustaining fibroblasts and endothelial cells, and seeded with said cells in a predetermined ratio as a

dual culture, wherein the cells are preferably Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) respectively, the viability of the cells in said vessel being monitored for about 24 hours before sending to customers.

5

Preferably the vessel contains a cell ratio of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts to Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) of about 2:1 to 8:1.

10 A preferred test kit for use in a multicellular *in vitro* assay comprises a culture vessel seeded with a dual culture of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) having a cell ratio of about 2:1 to 8:1, said kit further comprising, growth medium capable of
15 sustaining Endothelial cell growth, fixative, blocking buffer, washing buffer, reagents and antibodies for suitable visualisation.

Preferably the reagents for visualisation are those for
20 use in von Willebrand Immunoassay or PECAM-1 Immunoassay.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a multicellular *in vitro* assay comprising a dual culture of endothelial cells and fibroblasts, preferably
25 Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) and being sustainable in a culture medium, said culture medium capable of sustaining at least endothelial cell growth, the dual culture having been seeded with a cell ratio of about 2:1 to 8:1 of Human Adult Dermal
30 Fibroblasts to Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) wherein the assay is used to model *in vivo* angiogenesis for use particularly in the likes of drug research or tumour therapy whereby an inhibition of the angiogenesis model by a test drug would indicate its suitability for use in tumour therapy. An
35 enhancement of the angiogenesis model by a test drug would indicate its suitability for use as a wound healing agent.

By virtue of this invention there is provided a multicellular *in vitro* assay which enables examination and modelling for each stage of angiogenesis namely each of the proliferation, migration and differentiation stages of cell development.

The invention will now be described by way of reference to the figures below and also by way of the following examples.

10 **Figure 1a-c:** show the development of the tubules over a period of 1, 7 and 14 days

15 **Figure 1a:** Day 1. The darkly stained HUVEC (brown) are clearly visible, positioned on the surface of the fibroblast (blue) monolayer. (x85).

20 **Figure 1b:** Day 7. Thread-like tubules are forming in the confluent fibroblast monolayer. (x34).

25 **Figure 1c:** Day 14. An intricate network of thickened, anastomosing vessels has formed, many originating from areas with high fibroblast concentration. (x34)

30 **Figure 2a:** A marked increase in tubule formation on addition of human recombinant vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), 10ngml^{-1} . (x34).

35 **Figure 2b:** A marked decrease in tubule formation on addition of anti-human recombinant VEGF neutralising antibody, $10\mu\text{gml}^{-1}$ in combination with human recombinant VEGF 10ngml^{-1} (x34).

Figure 3a: Incubation with U-87-MG conditioned medium leads not only to the inhibition of tubule

formation but also to a massive increase in the number of HUVEC. Note some tubules form at the edges of the large HUVEC "islands". (x34).

5

Figure 3b: Incubation with GO-G-CCM conditioned medium effects a marked reduction in HUVEC proliferation. Those cells present, however, have formed small lengths of tubules. (x34)

10

Figure 4: Shows an image of tubule formation at day 14, developed by the PECAM-1 immunoassay using BCIP/NBT substrate (alkaline phosphatase compatible). (x34)

15

Figure 5: Shows an image of Collagen IV expression in the tubules at day 14. (x85)

20

Figure 6: A photographic image of a vertical cross section of the cell layer in the tubule assay at day 14 as seen through the electron microscope (original magnification x7,500).

25

The cultures of Figures 2a and 2b were incubated for 14 days and are therefore directly comparable to Figure 1c.

Visualisation in Figures 1-3 are by von Willebrand factor immunoassay, using DAB substrate, and haematoxylin counterstain.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided an *in vitro* assay for angiogenesis dependent on appropriate cell signalling mechanisms using a dual culture and requiring no additional growth factors. Both stimulation and inhibition of angiogenesis can be demonstrated using this technique.

35

Furthermore the assay system of the present invention combines all three stages of angiogenesis namely proliferation, migration and differentiation.

5 The assay system involves co-culture of Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) with Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts. Under the conditions provided the cells form a series of anastomosed tubules.

10 The Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) are commercially available from suitable outlets and in this case are bought in cryopreserved form. Prior to employment in the tubule assay, the cells are routinely passed and cultured in any suitable commercially available Endothelial Growth Medium,
15 EGM, containing 2% foetal calf serum. The HUVEC are used at passes 2 to 6 in the assay.

 The Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts are cultured in house from skin samples obtained from the local hospitals. Prior to
20 employment in the tubule assay, the cells are routinely passed and cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium plus 10% foetal calf serum. The fibroblasts are used at passes 6 to 10 in the assay.

25 The tissue culture treated vessels to be used in the assay are equilibrated by pre-incubation with EGM, plus and minus treatments, for a period of 30 minutes at 37°C, 5% CO₂ humidified atmosphere. Although 12-well and 24-well tissue culture treated plates are normally used others may equally
30 well be employed and the volumes added are 1ml per well for 12-well plates and 0.5ml per well for 24-well plates. The cells are harvested using any suitable commercially available Trypsin solution for fibroblasts and any suitable commercially available Trypsin-EDTA solution for HUVEC. The cells are
35 resuspended in EGM and counted. Immediately before use, the cells are expressed through a syringe and needle (23G x 1½) to ensure good dispersal.

The two types of cell are thoroughly mixed at the required densities and seeding ratio (which can be between 2:1 and 8:1, fibroblasts to HUVEC) and added to the plates. In order to ensure an even distribution over the growth surface, the plates are gently agitated in a random fashion. This prevents a pooling of cells in the centre of the wells.

Cell ratios and seeding densities are of paramount importance in this assay. These can vary with each HUVEC line employed and must be established whenever a new line is introduced, to maximise conditions for tubule formation.

The co-cultures are normally incubated over a period of 14 days with complete medium changes approximately every two days. Rudimentary tubule development is evident from around day 4, but, as with all cell types, variations can occur and tubules may form earlier. The whole process can be accelerated to a seven day period or less by increasing the seeding densities whilst maintaining the established ratio. This, however, is not always desirable as the effects of any treatments may be better seen over the long term rather than the short term.

To monitor the progress of the assay, four time points are normally used over a 14 day growth period. This may be altered to suit requirements. At each time point the medium is discarded from the growth vessel and the cells fixed in cold (-20°C) 70% Ethanol for 30 minutes at room temperature. At this point the plate may be washed and stored in phosphate buffered saline at 4°C until completion of the experiment when all the cultures are developed at the same time, or each time point may be processed separately.

To date visualisation of the tubules involves the targeting of one of two cell markers in the HUVEC line by immunoassay. These markers are the glycoprotein von Willebrand factor and the cell adhesion molecule PECAM-1.

Human von Willebrand factor (factor VIII R:Ag) is a multimeric plasma glycoprotein. It mediates platelet adhesion to vessel walls and serves as a carrier and stabiliser for coagulation factor VIII. The factor is synthesised
5 constitutively by endothelial cells. Platelet Endothelial Cellular Adhesion Molecule or PECAM-1 is a 130-KD integral membrane glycoprotein that is the member of the Ig super family and is found constitutively on the surface of endothelial cells, particularly at intercellular junctions. It is also
10 expressed on the surface of platelets and leukocytes.

The immunoassay process involves a two step indirect method where an enzyme-conjugated secondary antibody reacts with an unlabelled primary antibody bound to the cell marker.
15 A substrate solution is added and this reacts with the enzyme complex to produce an insoluble coloured end product. In this way the endothelial tubules are visualised. The co-cultures may be counterstained with haematoxylin nuclear stain. This aids visualisation of the fibroblast monolayer.

20

Quantitative assessment of the tubules may be achieved by a variety of methods, ranging from manual counting to video imaging and computerised image analysis.

25 When the HUVEC cells and fibroblasts are incubated together in co-culture without the addition of any exogenous growth factors, but with the complete replacement of the culture medium every two days, the cells initially pass through a proliferative stage which continues until a confluent
30 monolayer is produced. At day 1 the culture consists of a background of fibroblasts with small islands of endothelial cells (Figure 1a). The endothelial cells, continuing to proliferate, enter a migratory phase where they can be seen to move within the fibroblast layer to form thread-like tubular
35 structures at approximately day 7 (Figure 1b). These structures eventually extend and join up to form an intricate network resembling the capillary bed of the chick chorioallantoic membrane at about day 14 (Figure 1c). The

"vessels" formed by this process can often be seen to originate from the islands of HUVEC formed during the proliferative phase. High concentrations of fibroblasts are nearly always visible in the area from which the HUVEC have migrated. By day 5 14 the tubules are wider and thicker with patent lumina which can be visualised with phase-contrast microscopy.

Both the seeding density of the two cell types and the ratio of HUVEC to fibroblasts are extremely critical. The rate 10 at which the HUVEC divide also appears to be critical. By using HUVEC which have widely differing doubling times it can be seen that when the doubling time is short, and therefore the HUVEC are growing very quickly, the outcome tends to be large islands of undifferentiated HUVEC. This would tend to indicate 15 that there is a critical point during the process when intracellular signals between fibroblast and HUVEC initiate the differentiation process.

Experiments were also carried out to show the possibility 20 of using the assay to show the inhibition or stimulation of angiogenesis by a sample under test for example for testing the effects of new drugs.

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is a recognised 25 mitogen of endothelial cells and stimulates angiogenesis. Manipulation of the *in vitro* system was confirmed by adding human recombinant VEGF at the start of the experiment and at each medium change. As a result, tubule formation was much enhanced with networks of numerous arcades (Figure 2a).

30

Conversely, when anti-human recombinant VEGF neutralising antibody was added with VEGF, tubule formation was markedly reduced (Figure 2b). The system was also tested using conditioned medium (serum free) from various tumour cell lines 35 including that from U-87-MG (human glioblastoma cell line) which was available from the local hospital and GO-G-CCM (human brain astrocytoma) available from the European Collection Of Animal Cell Cultures (ECACC), for it has been hypothesised that

tumour cells can control angiogenesis and in turn favour growth. U-87-MG caused a massive proliferation of HUVEC with very little tubule formation (Figure 3a) whereas GO-G-CCM much reduced HUVEC proliferation and tubule formation (Figure 3b).

5

These results demonstrate the flexibility of the assay and the response to materials which have different modes of action.

In this way the assay can be used to screen for inhibitors
10 and enhancers of angiogenesis.

In Figure 5 there is shown an image of Collagen IV expression in the tubules at day 14. *In vivo*, Extra Cellular Matrix (ECM) proteins are laid down by the developing
15 capillaries of neovasculature and this *in vitro* image shows that Collagen IV is selectively expressed by the endothelial cells. This is further evidence that the assay is indeed mimicking the *in vivo* development of vessels.

20 Figure 6 shows a photographic image of a vertical cross-section of the cell layer in the tubule assay (day 14) as seen through an electron microscope (original magnification x 7,500). This quite clearly shows a tubule composed of several endothelial cells (shown by arrowheads) encompassing a central
25 lumen (shown by arrow). This presents further proof that the assay is in fact producing tubules with a central "cavity" or lumen.

A control study was also set up to show that not all cells
30 would function if substituted for those currently used in the assay of the present invention. The control study showed HUVEC co-cultured with human umbilical artery smooth muscle cells (HUASMC), cells which form a close association with the endothelial cells *in vivo*. No tubules formed.

35

It is envisaged that the above invention will give a more accurate study of *in vivo* angiogenesis by using the *in vitro* model for experiments to see the effect of various external

factors on same. For example, studying the effect of particular drugs (particularly in the field of tumour therapy) will be greatly assisted by this invention. The assay can be used to determine whether the particular drug under test would inhibit angiogenesis thereby inhibiting tumour growth or whether it would enhance angiogenesis it thereby having applications in wound healing therapy. *In vivo*, damaged tissues and some tumours attract a blood supply by secreting factors that stimulate nearby endothelial cells to construct new capillary sprouts. It can therefore be shown by using this assay whether a particular test drug can prevent the stimulation of the endothelial cells thereby preventing the tumours from attracting a blood supply. Tumours that fail to attract a blood supply are severely limited in their growth. The present invention is also extremely valuable in the study of angiogenesis *per se*.

It is also envisaged that culture vessels will be seeded with viable co-cultures which will be grown up at the preferable cell ratio of between about 2:1 and 8:1, fibroblasts to HUVEC. After approximately 24 hours of co culture the vials would then be suitably packaged in the form of a kit. The kit will also contain the necessary ingredients required to keep the co-culture viable, and also for visualisation of results (by means of von Willebrand Immunoassay or PECAM-1 Immunoassay).

The preferred test kit for use in the multicellular in vitro assay has a culture vessel seeded with a dual culture of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) having a cell ratio of about 2:1 to 8:1, a quantity of growth medium capable of sustaining Endothelial cell growth, fixative, blocking buffer, washing buffer, and the reagents and antibodies for suitable visualisation by von Willebrand Immunoassay or PECAM-1 Immunoassay.

Therefore the kit will also contain the following components for use in a von Willebrand Immunoassay:

- (i) a primary antibody - rabbit anti-human von
Willebrand Factor;
- 5 (ii) a secondary antibody - goat anti-rabbit IgG (whole
molecule) Horse radish
Peroxidase conjugate; and
- (iii) a substrate - Horse radish Peroxidase
10 substrate with insoluble end
product

and the following components for use in a PECAM-1 Immunoassay:

- 15 (i) a primary antibody - mouse anti-human PECAM-1;
- (ii) a secondary antibody - goat anti-rabbit IgG (whole
molecule) Alkaline Phosphatase
conjugate; and
- 20 (iii) a substrate - Alkaline Phosphatase
substrate with insoluble end
product.

25 The completed kits will then be sent out to customers for
use in their own research such as angiogenesis research, drug
study groups and/or research into wound repair.

Claims

1. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined
5 stages of angiogenesis namely the proliferation, migration and
differentiation stages of cell development, wherein the assay
comprises providing a dual culture of endothelial cells
together with another cell-type exhibiting interaction
therewith to display the combined stages of angiogenesis in
10 *vitro*.
2. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined
stages of angiogenesis according to claim 1 wherein the dual
culture comprises a mixture of interstitial cells, endothelial
15 cells and standard culture medium with no additional growth
factors.
3. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined
stages of angiogenesis particularly for screening agents for
20 promoting or inhibiting angiogenesis comprising cultivating a
co-culture of endothelial cells together with another cell-type
exhibiting interaction therewith to display the combined stages
of angiogenesis, providing a plurality of test containers for
same and presenting said agent in controlled amounts to said
25 cultures and observing the containers to monitor angiogenesis.
4. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined
stages of angiogenesis according to claim 3 wherein the
screening method is automated and angiogenesis is monitored by
30 known automated counting techniques.
5. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined
stages of angiogenesis according to claim 3 wherein the
angiogenesis is monitored by image analysis.
35
6. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined
stages of angiogenesis according to claim 3 wherein the
angiogenesis is monitored by spectrographic methods.

7. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis according to claim 3 wherein the other cell type is interstitial cells.

5

8. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis according to claims 2 or 7 wherein the interstitial cells are fibroblasts.

10 9. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis wherein the method comprises the steps of

(a) setting up growth containers suitable for sustaining
15 dual cell cultures and having a suitable culture medium for sustaining at least growth of endothelial cells therein

(b) seeding a dual culture of human fibroblasts and human endothelial cells to obtain a pre-determined target ratio
20 thereof

(c) incubating same without the provision of any exogenous growth factors

25 (d) monitoring the progress of the cells from an initial proliferation phase until a confluent monolayer is produced.

(e) changing the culture medium at regular intervals throughout the proliferation, migration and differentiation
30 stages of the cell development.

10. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis according to claims 8 or 9 wherein the fibroblasts are Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and the
35 endothelial cells are Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC).

11. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis according to claim 10 wherein the cell ratio in the dual culture of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts to Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) is from about 5 2:1 to 8:1.

12. A multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis according to claims 3 or 9 wherein the culture medium of the dual culture is changed every 48 hours.

10

13. A kit for use in a multicellular *in vitro* assay for modelling the combined stages of angiogenesis wherein the kit comprises a vessel provided with culture medium appropriate for sustaining fibroblasts and endothelial cells, and seeded with 15 said cells in a predetermined ratio as a dual culture, wherein the cells are preferably Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) respectively.

14. A kit according to claim 13 wherein the vessel contains a 20 dual culture having a cell ratio of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts to Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) of about 2:1 to 8:1.

15. A kit according to claim 14 wherein the kit comprises a 25 culture vessel seeded with the dual culture, said kit further comprising, growth medium capable of sustaining Endothelial cell growth, fixative, blocking buffer, washing buffer, reagents and antibodies for visualisation.

30 16. A kit according to claim 15 wherein the reagents for visualisation are those for use in a von Willebrand Immunoassay.

17. A kit according to claim 15 wherein the reagents for 35 visualisation are those for use in a PECAM-1 Immunoassay.

18. A multicellular *in vitro* assay, suitable for modelling *in vivo* angiogenesis, for use in therapeutic evaluation of the

potential indication of a drug comprising the provision of a dual culture of endothelial cells and interstitial cells in a culture medium, said dual culture being viable and sustainable in said culture medium for a period sufficient to complete the assay, introducing the drug to be evaluated to the dual culture, and observing the effects thereof on cell behaviour, particularly with regard to angiogenesis, whereby an inhibition of angiogenesis by said drug indicates a potential for use in tumour therapy and an enhancement of the angiogenesis model by said drug indicates a potential use as a wound healing agent.

19. A multicellular *in vitro* assay, suitable for modelling *in vivo* angiogenesis, for use in therapeutic evaluation of the potential indication of a drug according to claim 18 wherein the interstitial cells are fibroblasts.

20. A multicellular *in vitro* assay, suitable for modelling *in vivo* angiogenesis, for use in therapeutic evaluation of the potential indication of a drug according to claim 19 wherein the fibroblasts are Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts and the endothelial cells are Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial cells (HUVEC).

21. A multicellular *in vitro* assay, suitable for modelling *in vivo* angiogenesis, for use in therapeutic evaluation of the potential indication of a drug according to claims 18-20 wherein the dual culture provided has been seeded with a cell ratio of about 2:1 to 8:1 of Human Adult Dermal Fibroblasts to Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC)

ANGIOGENESIS ASSAY

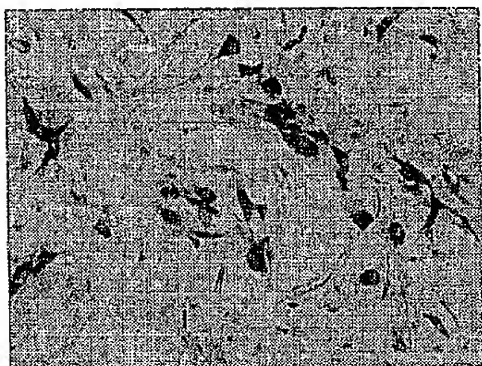


FIG 1a

x85

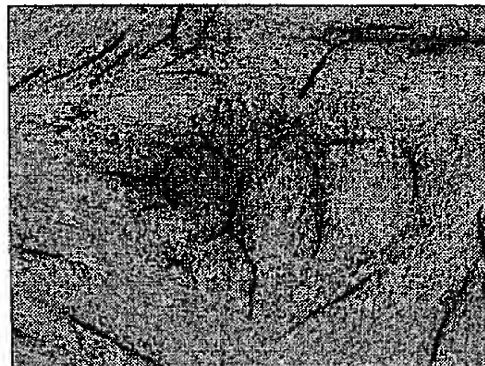


FIG 1b

x34



FIG 1c

x34

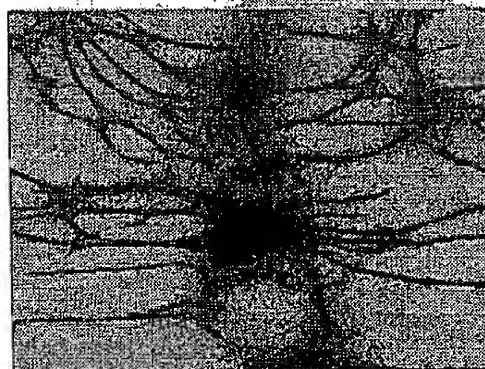


FIG 2a

x34

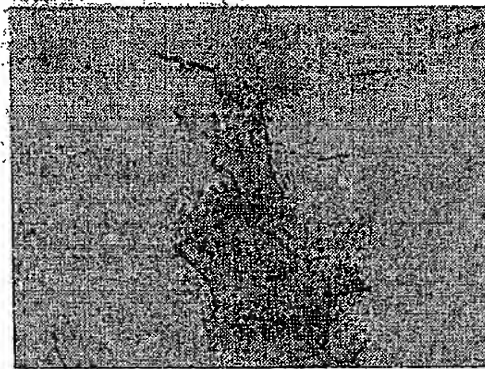


FIG 2b

x34

ANGIOGENESIS ASSAY

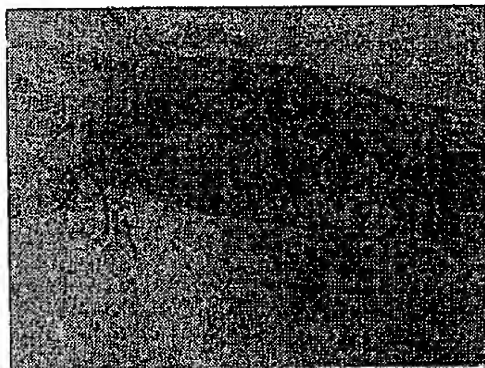


FIG 3a

x34

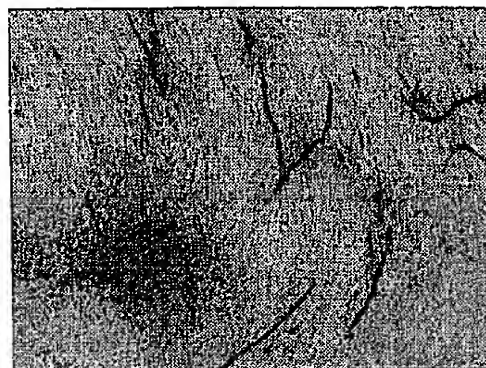


FIG 3b

x34

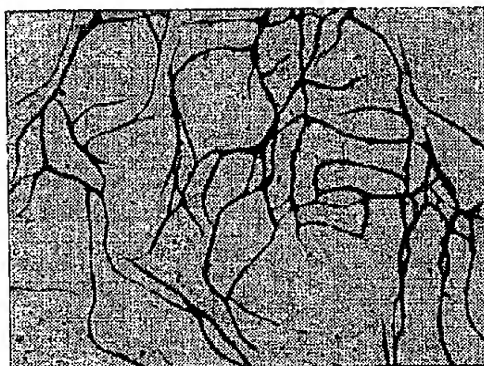


FIG 4

x34

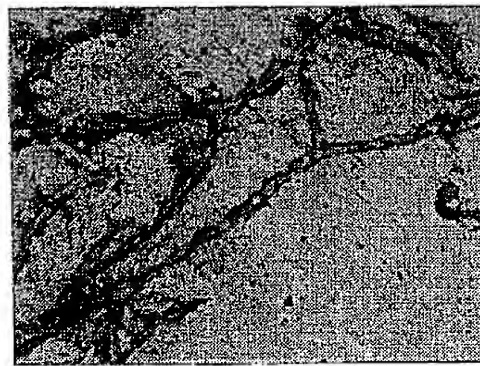


FIG 5

x85

ANGIOGENESIS ASSAY

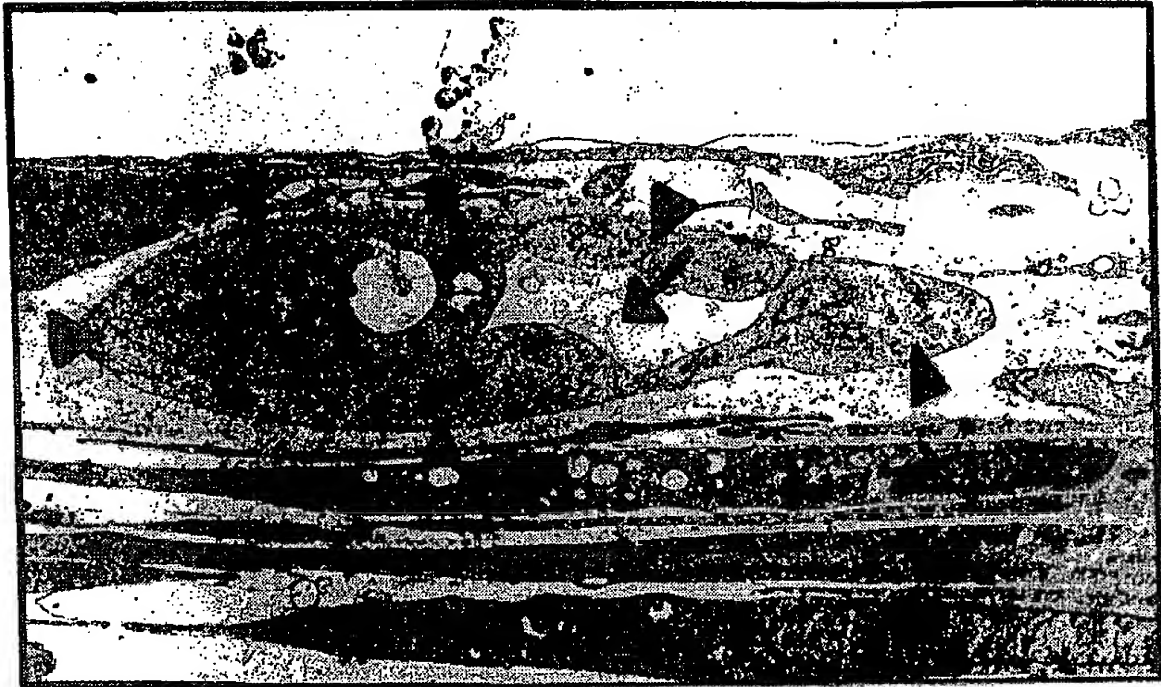


FIG 6 (original magnification) x7,500

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/02908

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 G01N33/50 C12N5/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G01N C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	US 5 830 708 A (NAUGHTON GAIL K) 3 November 1998 see column 8, line 45 - column 9, line 16	1-21
E	US 5 804 178 A (JOHNSON LYNT ET AL) 8 September 1998 see claims see column 5, line 61 - column 6, line 4	1-21
X	EP 0 358 506 A (MARROW TECH INC) 14 March 1990	1-21
Y	see the whole document	1-21
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 February 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

11/02/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Routledge, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/02908

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96 40175 A (ADVANCED TISSUE SCIENCES INC) 19 December 1996	1-21
Y	see claims 11-15 see page 5, line 20 - page 6, line 22 see page 12, line 3 - line 10 see page 20, line 12 - line 18 ---	1-21
X	US 5 160 490 A (NAUGHTON GAIL K ET AL) 3 November 1992	1-21
Y	see claims 1-4 see column 5, line 15 - line 32 see column 6, line 16 - line 20 see column 9, line 34 - line 38 see column 30, line 21 - line 59 ---	1-21
Y	US 4 539 716 A (BELL EUGENE) 10 September 1985 see claims 12-14 see column 3, line 30 - line 37 see column 4, line 3 - line 18 ---	1-21
Y	US 4 546 500 A (BELL EUGENE) 15 October 1985 see claims 9,14 see column 3, line 45 - line 53 see column 4, line 62 - column 5, line 2 ---	1-21
A	BUSSOLINO F ET AL: "Molecular mechanisms of blood vessel formation" TIBS TRENDS IN BIOCHEMICAL SCIENCES, vol. 22, no. 7, July 1997, page 251-256 XP004081592 see the whole document -----	1-21

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/02908

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5830708	A	03-11-1998	AU 6260996 A CA 2223892 A WO 9639101 A	24-12-1996 12-12-1996 12-12-1996
US 5804178	A	08-09-1998	AT 119787 T AU 636346 B AU 5569190 A CA 2031532 A DE 69017820 D DE 69017820 T EP 0422209 A ES 2072434 T JP 10263070 A JP 4501080 T WO 9012604 A US 5567612 A US 5759830 A US 5041138 A US 5736372 A AT 139432 T DE 3751843 D DE 3751843 T EP 0299010 A JP 7102130 B JP 1501362 T WO 8803785 A US 5770193 A US 5770417 A	15-04-1995 29-04-1993 16-11-1990 26-10-1990 20-04-1995 05-10-1995 17-04-1991 16-07-1995 06-10-1998 27-02-1992 01-11-1990 22-10-1996 02-06-1998 20-08-1991 07-04-1998 15-07-1996 25-07-1996 12-12-1996 18-01-1989 08-11-1995 18-05-1989 02-06-1988 23-06-1998 23-06-1998
EP 0358506	A	14-03-1990	US 4963489 A US 5032508 A AU 4211489 A CA 1335657 A DK 40591 A IL 91536 A JP 4501657 T NZ 230572 A PT 91676 A WO 9002796 A US 5443950 A US 5460939 A US 5510254 A US 5580781 A US 5516680 A US 5512475 A US 5541107 A US 5516681 A US 5578485 A US 5785964 A US 5518915 A US 5624840 A US 5266480 A US 5160490 A US 5849588 A US 5858721 A	16-10-1990 16-07-1991 02-04-1990 23-05-1995 07-05-1991 31-10-1996 26-03-1992 23-12-1993 30-03-1990 22-03-1990 22-08-1995 24-10-1995 23-04-1991 03-12-1996 14-05-1996 30-04-1996 30-07-1996 14-05-1996 26-11-1996 28-07-1998 21-05-1996 29-04-1997 30-11-1993 03-11-1992 15-12-1998 12-01-1999
WO 9640175	A	19-12-1996	AU 6031596 A CA 2224071 A	30-12-1996 19-12-1996

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. at Application No

PCT/GB 98/02908

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9640175 A		EP 0831861 A	01-04-1998
US 5160490 A	03-11-1992	US 4721096 A	26-01-1988
		US 4963489 A	16-10-1990
		US 5032508 A	16-07-1991
		AT 127692 T	15-09-1995
		AU 6815990 A	14-03-1991
		AU 6816090 A	14-03-1991
		AU 615414 B	03-10-1991
		AU 7356887 A	09-11-1987
		BG 51337 A	15-04-1993
		DE 3751519 D	19-10-1995
		DK 665687 A	17-12-1987
		EP 0309456 A	05-04-1989
		FI 884783 A	17-10-1988
		GR 88100216 A	31-01-1989
		IL 85957 A	24-06-1994
		JP 10114664 A	06-05-1998
		JP 1503195 T	02-11-1989
		NO 179181 B	13-05-1996
		PT 87136 B	30-11-1992
		RO 106655 A	30-06-1993
		WO 8706120 A	22-10-1987
		US 5443950 A	22-08-1995
		US 5460939 A	24-10-1995
		US 5510254 A	23-04-1996
		US 5580781 A	03-12-1996
		US 5516680 A	14-05-1996
		US 5512475 A	30-04-1996
		US 5541107 A	30-07-1996
		US 5516681 A	14-05-1996
		US 5578485 A	26-11-1996
		US 5785964 A	28-07-1998
		US 5518915 A	21-05-1996
		US 5624840 A	29-04-1997
		US 5266480 A	30-11-1993
		US 5849588 A	15-12-1998
		US 5858721 A	12-01-1999
		CA 1310926 A	01-12-1990
		AU 4211489 A	02-04-1990
		CA 1335657 A	23-05-1995
		DK 40591 A	07-05-1991
		EP 0358506 A	14-03-1990
		IL 91536 A	31-10-1996
		JP 4501657 T	26-03-1992
		NZ 230572 A	23-12-1993
		PT 91676 A	30-03-1990
		WO 9002796 A	22-03-1991
		AU 595813 B	12-04-1990
		AU 5985086 A	22-10-1987
		CA 1282725 A	09-04-1991
US 4539716 A	10-09-1985	AT 24829 T	15-01-1987
		EP 0078314 A	11-05-1983
		JP 58500695 T	06-05-1983
		JP 61010136 B	28-03-1986
		WO 8203764 A	11-11-1982
		US 4546500 A	15-10-1985

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/02908

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4546500 A	15-10-1985	US 4539716 A	10-09-1985
		AT 24829 T	15-01-1987
		EP 0078314 A	11-05-1983
		JP 58500695 T	06-05-1983
		JP 61010136 B	28-03-1986
		WO 8203764 A	11-11-1982